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A STRATEGIC MAP STUDY OF KAMCHATKA

Prepared by

Documents Branch
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP
2430 E Street, N. W.
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#### SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

A Strategic Map Study of Kamchatka (No 240)50)

The eight maps translated and reproduced in this publication are taken from a series of sixteen maps titles "Appendix Maps 1 - 16," dated 1 Aug 1943. The issuing authority and the name of the document to which they were appended are unknown. Only those maps which are of intelligence value have been reproduced.

The set provides a thorough study of Kamchatka, showing topography, hardors and narbor installations, transportation facilities, the signal communications network, fishing areas, meteorological conditions, airfields and air routes, and the distribution of industry and natural resources.

Pages 1 through 13

#### EXTRACT TRANSLATION

Doc No 240350

#### A STRATEGIC MAP STUDY OF KAMCHATKA

1 Aug 1943

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#### MAP NO 1. COASTAL HARBORS OF KANCHATKA PENINSULA

#### A. Condition of the West Coast

The distance from Cape Lopatka northeast to the mouth of Penzhinskaya Bay is about 1,400 kilometers. The coast is in general a straight line without indentation. There are very few places which can be called bays except for Kavacha Bay. On the coast between Cape Lopatka and Ozernoye, steep hills run close to the shore and this is especially noticeable near Kambalny Gulf. Between Ozernoye and Cape Yuzhny it is generally low and flat; there are shallow bays, and here Japanese and Soviet fishing stations are numerous. The ships are obliged to anchor offshore about 2 kilometers from the coast. Between Cape Yuzhny and Podkagernaya high land adjoins the coast line and there are many precipitous cliffs.

The shores of Penzhinskaya Bay, with the exception of the head of the bay, are made up of real cliffs, and this is especially true on the eastern shores. The water /of the bay/ freezes over south of latitude 55 degrees between the end of November and the first of December, and north of it generally about the first of November. As a rule, between the end of April and beginning of May the ice melts from the river mouth. The greatest width of freeze is 30 to 60 kilometers from the shores and the thickness of the ice is about 2 meters. South of latitude 15 degrees there is no apparent freezing.

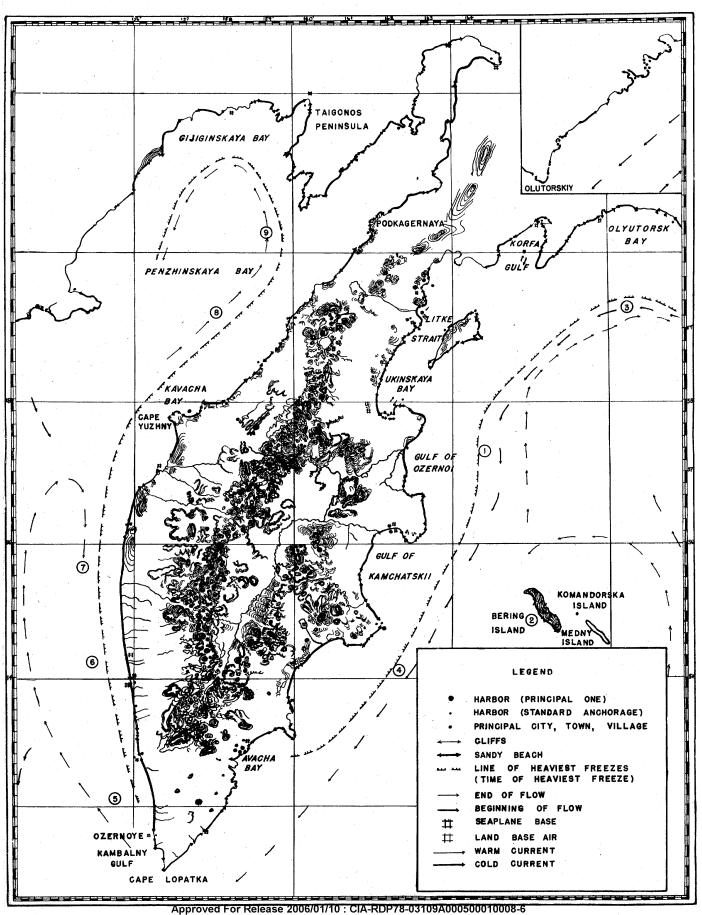
#### B. Komandorski Islands

- 1. Bering Island. Along the coast there are many shoals and these are very dangerous to navigation. The north coast is precipitous, and mountainous land runs close to the shore. Reefs extend far offshore. The whole coast is completely surrounded by shoals and the water is comparatively shallow. The west coast is extremely precipitous and the whole shore is very steep. Although shoals extend far offshore, there are few compared to the east coast, and the water is extremely deep. The water in the vicinity of the islands does not freeze over, but occasionally along the coast line thin ice is to be seen. Ice floes are not seen.
- 2. Medny Island. The coast is generally high and precipitous. A few rocky hummocks are scattered along the water's edge and the beaches are long and narrow. The coast line bends slightly and there are no good anchorages for large ships. Conditions of water freezing near the shore are similar to those of Bering Island.

#### C. Conditions on the East Coast

The coast is very much indented and there are comparatively good harbors here and there. But mountain ranges run close to the shore. There are cliffs and precipices and in many places it is difficult to make landings. The chief harbors are Avacha Bay (Petropavlovsk), Kamchatka Bay and Korfa Bay. Freezing takes place from the end of October to the middle of November and its greatest extent is about 90 kilometers from the coast. The thaw comes

MAP NO 1. COASTAL HARBORS OF KAMCHATKA PENINSULA



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generally the last of May. However, there is a warm current near the coast, south of Avacha Bay, and with a northern freezing of the sea's surface is not evident. A few ice floes occasionally block up the coast line.

#### D. Key

- Freezes end of Oct to middle of Nov
   Thaws beginning of May
- 2. Although in the indentations of the coast line of Bering Island there are sandy beaches, their positions are not clear.
- Freezes end of Oct to middle of NovThaws end of May
- 4. Freezes end of Oct to middle of Nov.
  Thaws end of May
- 5. Freezes end of Nov to first of DecThaws beginning of Apr to beginning of May
- 6. Freezes end of Nov to first of Dec Thaws - beginning of Apr to beginning of May
- 7. Freezes beginning of NovThaws beginning of Apr. to beginning of May
- Freezes beginning of NovThaws beginning of Apr to beginning of May
- 9. Freezes beginning of Nov
  Thaws beginning of Apr to beginning of May

## MAP NO 2. COMMUNICATION LINES IN THE KAMCHATKA AREA (EXCLUDING AIR ROUTES)

#### A. Sea Communication

With the exception of the southern region on the eastern coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, it is very difficult to navigate around Kamchatka from the middle or end of October until May due to freezing. Trouble is usually encountered even in summer navigation on account of the presence of general heavy fog.

#### B. Overland Communication

Owing to terrain obstacles and unfavorable weather conditions, road improvement is incomplete; even today it is necessary to utilize canals and rivers during the summer, and in winter to travel by means of sled.

#### C. Kanchatka River

	and the second contract of			Lower Reaches	Middle	Upper Reaches	
River	Length	•		About 160 km	About 360	About 200 km	
Data	Width		800-2 <b>9</b> 00 meters 500-800 meters		300-500 neters		
	Speed cf current			About 7 meters per hour	9-11 meters per hour	ll-14 meters per hour	
	·	High	water	About 3 meters	3.3 meters	From middle of May to middle of	
	Depth of			e de la companya de		Jun - 2.4 meters	
	water	Low v	rater	2.1 meters	1.9 meters	End of August -	
	Draught		:	Between river n	Between river mouth and		
	of ship			Tolbachik - 1.1			
Ship-	Speed			About 13 km per hour		27 km per hour /sic/	
ping Proceeding up river		10 days (daily operation 10 hours)		2 days			
	Proceedir river	ng dov	n	4 days (daily o	0.5 days		
Number of steamers							
Boundaries of river				Between river mouth and Kozyrevsk - draught			
navigation				of 1.2 meters; between Kozyrevsk and Tol- bachik - draught of 0.9 meters.			

#### D. Tigil River

		- <del></del>				
River	Length Width		River mouth to Tigil - 48 kilometers (whole length - 216 kilometers) 500-800 meters			
Data	Speed of	current	About 6 kilometers per hour,			
i auri	1	High water	About 3 meters			
	Steamers.	with shallow	0.6 - 1.5 meters			
	draught	•				
Ship-		Upstream	I day to Tigil			
	Speed					
ping		Downstream	Half a day			
	Data Ship-	River Width Data Speed of  Depth of water Steamers draught Ship- Speed	River  Width Speed of current  High water Depth of water  Steaners with shallow draught  Speed  Depth of Upstream Speed			

#### 3. Bolshaya (TN: Bolshaya - Plotnikova) River

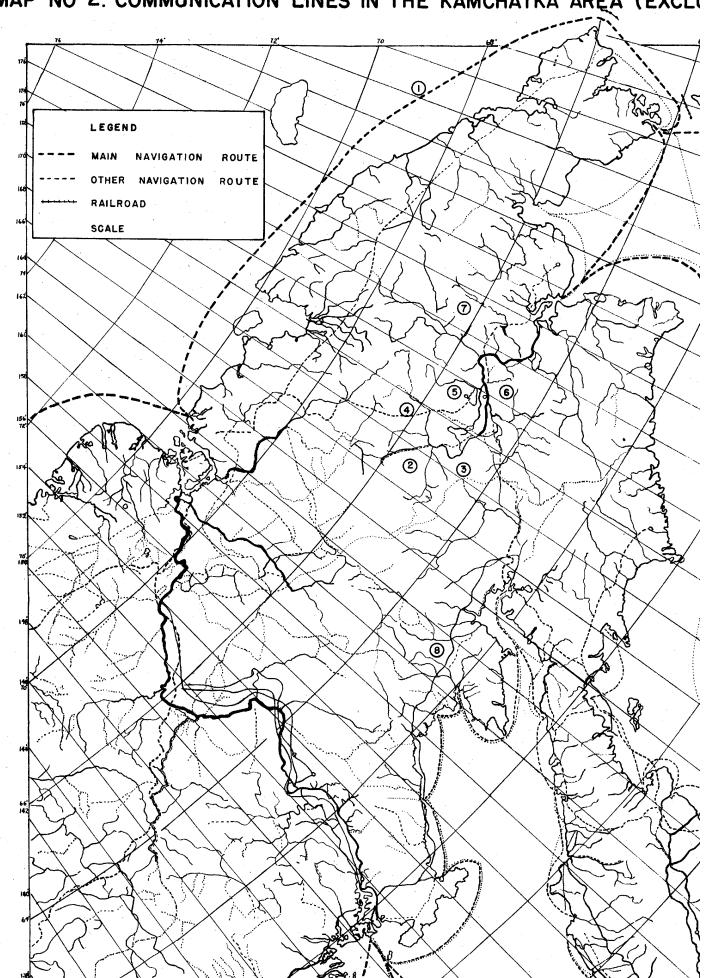
-	<u> </u>			
		Length	River mouth to Bolshertsk - 40 km (whole length-250 km)	nouth 200-
	River	Width	300-1000 meters	300 meters;
		Speed of current	About 6 km per hour	Bolshertsk
	Data	Depth High water	by principle and code of the principle agreements and the factors consist of disease with order and constructions and the same	neighborhood- 100 meters;
		water Low water	About 2 meters	Apacha- 50 meters.
	7	Draught of ship	About 1 meter	Note: Canoe
	Ship-	Speed	About 29 km per hour /sic/	between river
	•-	Froceeding up	Up to Bolshertsk - 1 day	mouth and Bol-
-	ping	river		shertsk: up-
	_	Proceeding down	Half a day	stream - 2 to
٠		river		3 days; down-
				stream - 1 day.
				Apacha to Bol-
				shertsk down-
				stream only.

#### F. Key

- 1. Irregular navigation route.
- 2. Navigable for small boats only, about 130 km upstream
- 3. Navigable for small boats only, about 130 km upstream
- 4. Navigation possible up to approximately 90 km upstream
- 5. Navigable for small boats only, about 180 km upstream
- 6. Navigable for small boats only, 200 km upstream
- 7. Navigable for small boats only, about 270 km upstream
- 8. Navigable for small boats, about 50 km upstream

- 9. A regular navigation route, navigation possible from end of May to the beginning of Oct
- 10. A regular navigation route, navigation possible from the end of May to the beginning of Oct
- 11. An irregular navigation route, navigation possible from the beginning of Jun to the beginning of Oct
- 12. A regular navigation route, navigation possible from May to .

MAP NO 2. COMMUNICATION LINES IN THE KAMCHATKA AREA (EXCLI

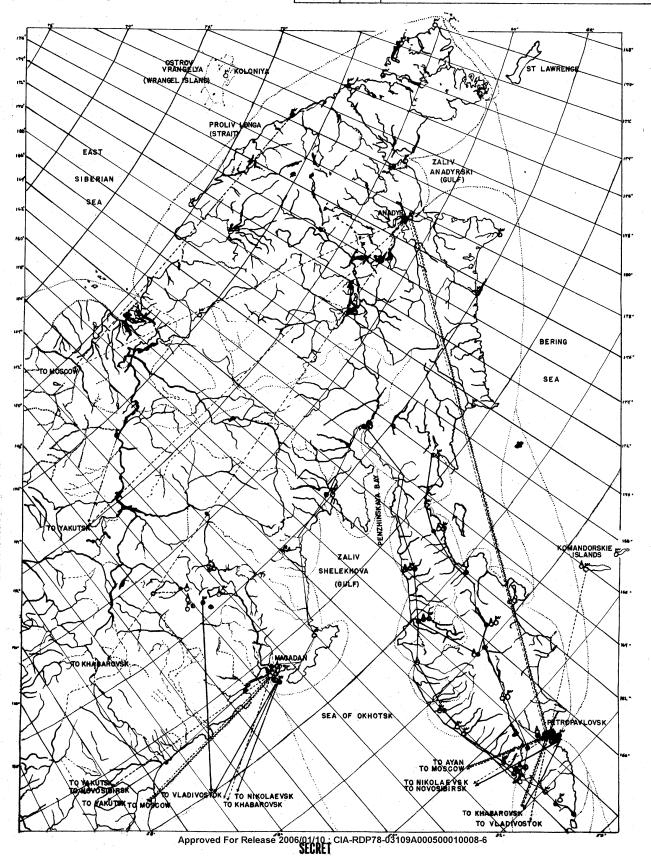


# MAP NO 3. COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK OF KAMCHATKA

THERE IS A DEFICIENCY OF WIRE INSTALLATIONS, AND WIRELESS COMMUNICATION IS DEPENDED UPON FOR THE MOST PART. THE PIVOTAL POINTS IN COMMUNICATIONS ARE PETROPAYLOVSK, MAGADAN AND ANADYR. MOST OF THE MAIN COMMUNICATION LINES TO CENTRAL (EUROPEAN) RUSSIA PASS THROUGH KHABAROVSK, AND SOME THROUGH XAKUTSK.

#### LEGEND

WIRE	0	WIRE TELEGRAPHY (TELEPHONE) NETWORK (MILITARY AND PUBLIC USE) TELEGRAPH (TELEPHONE) BUREAU CITY TELEPHONE BUREAU				
WIRELESS	5	WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY NETWORK, PUBLIC USE WIRELESS TELEPHONY NETWORK, PUBLIC USE WIRELESS STATION WIRELESS COMMUNICATION NETWORK, MILITARY USE WIRELESS STATION, MILITARY USE				
BROAD- CAST	8	BROADCASTING BUREAU CENTRAL BROADCASTING STATION				



#### MAP NO 4. FISHERIES IN THE KAMCHATKA AREA

#### Кеу

- 1. Olyutorskoe Factory (Olyutorskoe Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,255 Factory Number 10
- Impuka Factory (Impuka Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,227

The state of the s

- 2a. Cargo Shrine (SHINTO)
- 3. UERINAN\* Factory (UERIENANSUKI\*) (UERINAN\* Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,205

CANALOW STATES

- 4. Vyvnyk (Vyvnyk Area Hg) Vyvnyk (vyvnyn hour 1,160 Fishing Area Number 1,160
- 5. Kichiga Factory (Kichiga Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 1,133
  Factory Number 73
- 6. Tuumlyat (Tuumlyat Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 1,117
- 7. Kayum (Kayum Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,088
- 8. Pankara Factory (Pankara Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,067 Factory Number 63
- 9. Rusakova Factory (Rusakova Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,088 Fishing Area Number 68
- 10: Khalyulya (Khalyulya Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,049
- . . 11. Uka Factory (Uka Area Hq) Fishing Area Number 1,037 Factory Number 69
- 12. East Ozernoye (East Ozernoye Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 1,007
- 13. North Kam River No 1 Factory (North Kam River Area Hq) 2 32.975 29 30 3
- 14. North Kam River No 2 Factory
  Fishing Area Number 984
  Factory Number 37
  The factory is located 1,060 meters southwest of the mouth of the Kamchatsk River.

- 15. Kam River No 3 Factory (South Kam River Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 975
  Factory Number 36
  Factory is located 3,604 meters southwest of the mouth of the Kamchatsk River.
- 16. Utkholok Factory (Utkholok Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 639
  Factory Number 10
- 17. Moroshechnoe Factory (Moroshechnoe Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 67.7
  Factory Number 11
- 18. Sopochnoe No 2 Factory (Sopochnoe Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 693
  Factory Number 12
- 19. Sopochnoe N. 1 Factory (Sopochnoe Area Hq)
  (?) Fishing Area Number 108
  Salmon (?) Fishing Area Number 696
  Factory Number 13
- 20. Icha Factory (Icha Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 708
  Factory Number 14
- 21. Oblukovino Factory (Oblukovino Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 722
  Factory Number 15
- 22. Krutogorovo Factory (Krutogorovo Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 734
  Factory Number 16
- 23. KONPA\* Factory (KONPA\* Area Hq)

  Fishing Area Number 743 (Viewed from the point at the
  Factory Number 42 anchorage from which the three
  smokestacks appear as one)
- 24. North Vorovskoe Factory (Vorovskoe Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 757
  Factory Number 18
- 25. South Vorovskoe Factory (Number 19 is lit up with red Fishing Area Number 766 bulbs at night)
  Factory Number 19
- 26. KEFUTA\* Area, TEJIMA\* Factory
  Fishing Area Number 772
  Factory Number 20
- 27. KEFUTA\* Factory (KEFUTA\* Area Hq) 7
  Fishing Area Number 776
  Factory Number 21

28.	PUIMUTA*	Factory	(PUI	*ATUM	Area	Hq)
٠.	Fishing	Area Numl	$e\mathbf{r}$	783		
	Factory	Number		. 22		

- 29. Utka Area No 2 Factory
  Fishing Area Number 799
  Factory Number ---
- 30. Utka Factory No 1 (Utka Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 802
  Factory Number 24
- 31. South KISHIKA\* No 3 Factory Fishing Area Number 829 Factory Number 27
- 32. South KISHIKA\* No 2 Factory (South KISHIKA\* Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 837 (The steamer anchorage is just offFactory Number 28 shore from the northern net factory,)
- 33. South KISHIKA\* No 1 Factory
  Fishing Area Number 839
  Factory Number 29
- 34. Opala Area No 2 Factory
  Fishing Area Number 843
  Factory Number 31
- 35. Opala Area No 1 Factory (Opala Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 848
  Factory Number 30
- 36. GOZEGOCHITSUKU\* Factory (Business offices are to be seen Fishing Area Number 855 east of the anchorage.)
  Factory Number 31
- 37. Yavina No 2 Factory (Yavina Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 858
  Factory Number 32
- 38. Yavina No 1 Factory
  Fishing Area Number 861
  Factory Number 33
- 39. Ozernoe Factory (Ozernoe Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 866
  Factory Number 34
- 40. KISHIGA\* (KISHIGA\* Area Hq)
  Fishing Area Number 534
  Not seen if you enter the area bound by the west bank of the ZEMURIYANOI\* River and the east shore of MATSUGINO\* Island.

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#### MAP NO 5. COASTAL HARBORS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK

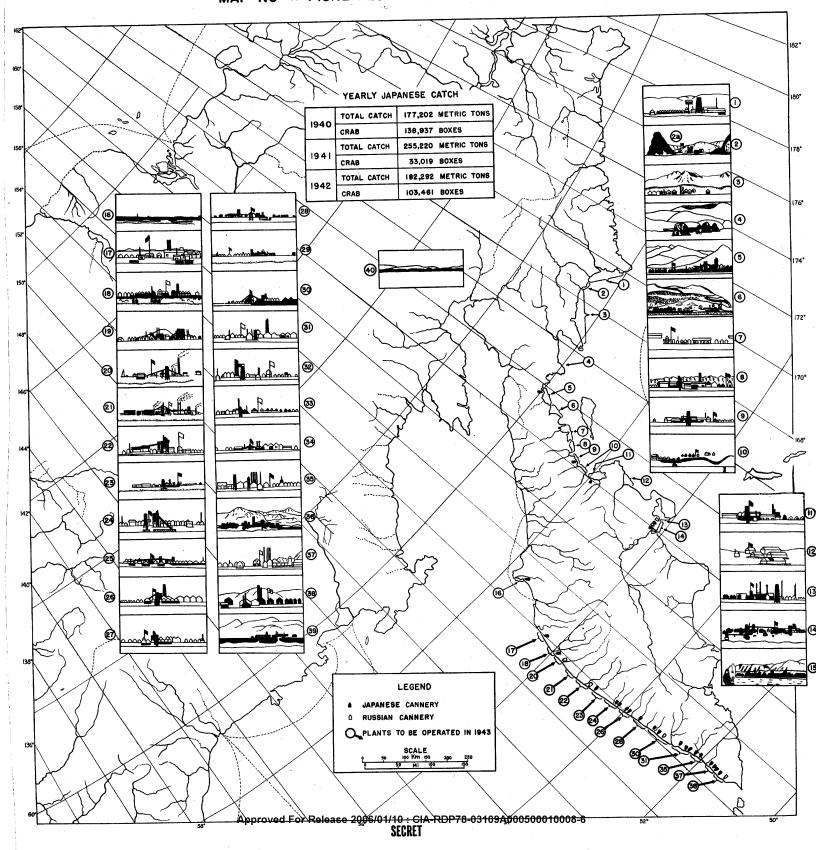
#### A. Conditions of Coastal Harbors

The coast line of the Lower amur Oblast from Lisyanskogo Peninsula east to Cape Tolstoi has many indentations, but with the
exception of Tauiskaya Bay, the various bays are exposed to winds
from the south and other elements and lack well-protected anchorages.
The coast line, except for Cape Tolstoi, is a strip of high land,
and in places where foothills of the mountains adjoin the shore it is
very precipitous. From Cape Tolstoi to the Gizhiga River the coast
line is not deeply indented and there is a lack of well-protected
harbors. Rock humnocks are scattered along the coast and this is
particularly evident along the northern part of the coast.

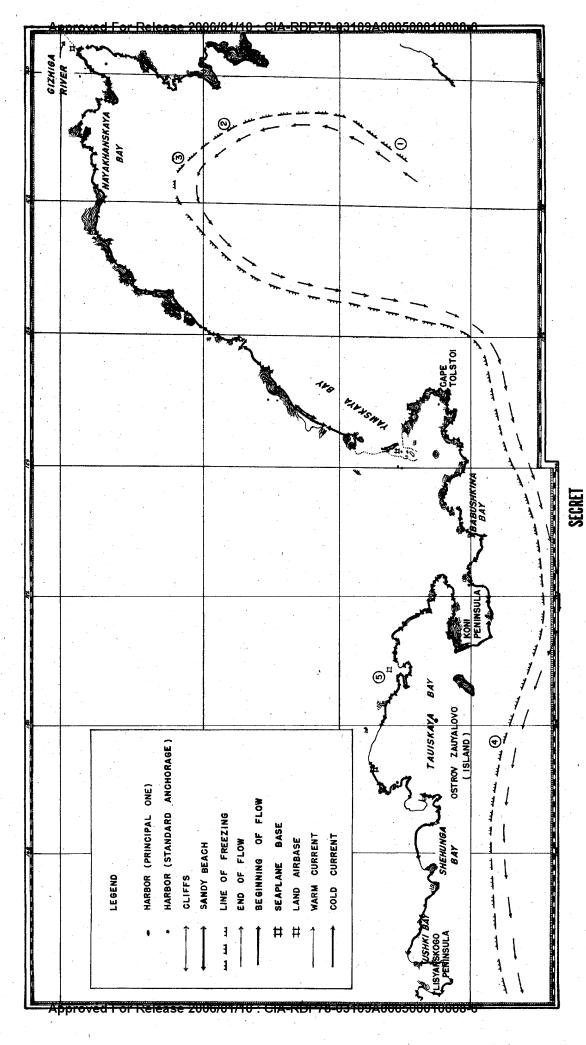
#### B. Key

- Freezes beginning of Nov
   Thaws beginning of Apr to beginning of May
- 2. Freezes beginning of NovThaws beginning of Apr to beginning of May
- Freezes end of NovThaws beginning of Jun
- 4. Freezes end of Nov Thaws - end of Jun
- 5. Magadan used as a base for all types of shipping

## MAP NO 4. FISHERIES IN THE KAMCHATKA AREA



MAP NO 5. COASTAL HARBORS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK SECRET



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#### MAP NO 6. COASTAL HARBORS OF THE CHUKOTSKI AREA

#### A. Bering Sea Coast\*1

From Cape Olyutorski to Cape Navarin mountainous land adjoins the shore and there is a lack of good ports and harbors. From Cape Navarin to Cape Dezhneva the coast line has a good number of indentations, and there are a few harbors suitable for anchorage. The coast is generally made up of flat land.

#### B. Arctic Ocean Coast

The shores and harbors on the Arctic Ocean have many unsurveyed sections, but although the details are uncertain the coast is somewhat indented and in places there are harbors suitable for anchorage.

#### C. Atmospheric Pressure

High atmospheric pressure in the summer is found in the area of the Pacific Ocean off Japan. Although the Bering Sea is generally calm, fogs are common.

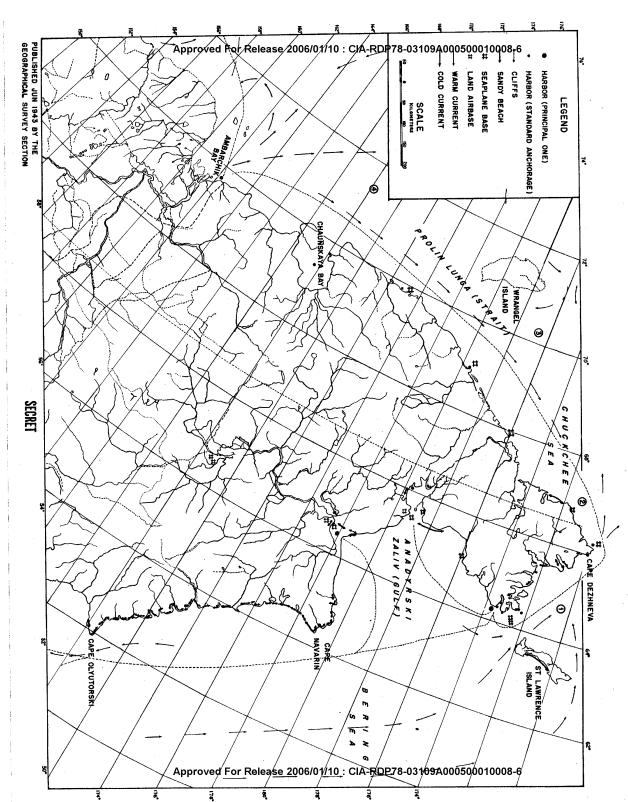
#### D. Key

- 1. Period of navigation beginning of Jul to end of Sep
- Freezes during Sep
   Thaws from the middle of May to the beginning of Jun
- 3. This area has the greatest number of fogs in the Arctic Ocean.
- 4. Period of Pacific Ocean navigation from the beginning of Jul to the middle or end of  $\ensuremath{\text{Oct}}$

\*1. Details of conditions on the coast are unknown.

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MAP NO 6. COASTAL HARBORS OF THE CHUKOTSKI AREA



### MAP NO 7. AIR ROUTES AND AIRFIELDS IN THE KAMCHATKA AREA

#### A. Summary

This area is greatly influenced by the weather and atmospheric conditions of neighboring areas and there is a lack of suitable ground for airfields, particularly land airfields. For this reason the opening of air routes has been rather late. Although the desired locations have not been obtained as yet, the USSR has recently considered the expansion and development of these as most essential to facilitate Soviet-American cooperation. The Russians have overcome many difficulties and have made strong endeavors to complete these /airfields/. Moreover, the routes via Yakutsk, Seimchan, Velkal, Nome, Fairbanks and Seattle are already serviceable.

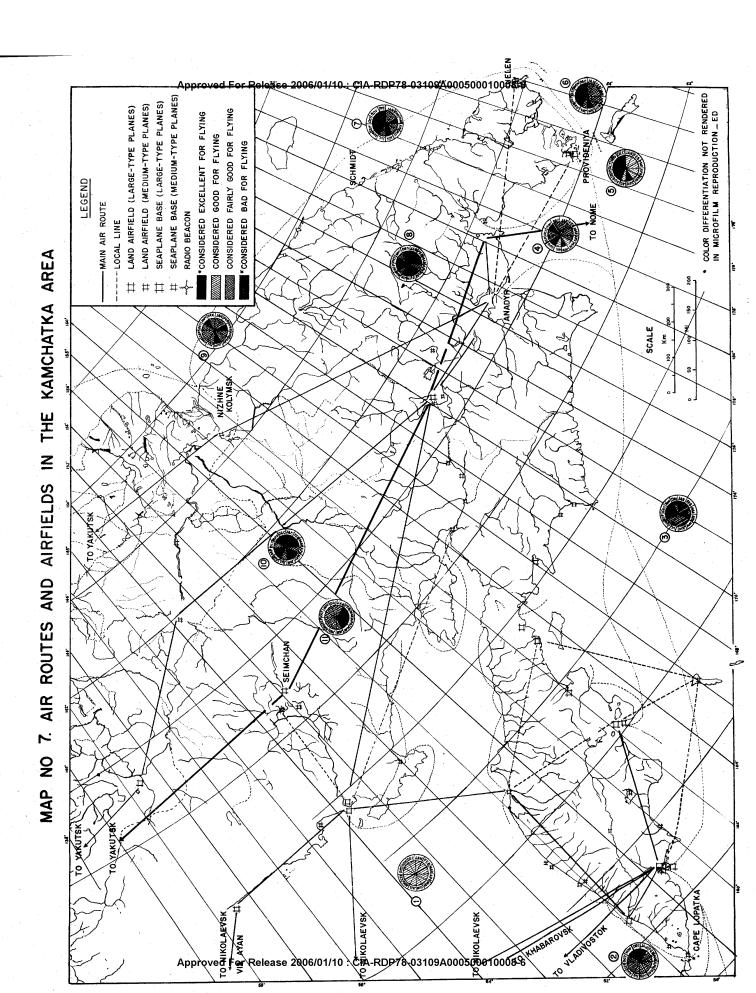
#### B. Notes

- 1. Standards deciding suitability or non-suitability for planes depending on meteorological tables are as follows:
- a. A region in which the air route is covered by a high pressure area and the weather is clear, or in which the clouds occur in banks, is suitable for flying.
  - b. Flying is possible when it is cloudy, when the fog is
- thin because of the degree of atmospheric pressure.
  c. Flying is difficult when there is a dense covering of
- clouds accompanied by rain, snow or a snowstorm in a low pressure area, or when there is a dense fog.
  - 2. Standard of determination is as follows:
- a. Excellent when less than 40 percent of the days in a month are unsuitable for flying.
  - b. Good when between 41 percent and 59 percent of a month.
- c. Fairly good when between 60 percent and 69 percent of a month.
  - d. Bad when more than 70 percent of a month.

#### C. Key

- 1. Weather summary of Sea of Okhotsk
- 2. Weather summary of area between Paramushiro and Lopatka
- 3. Weather summary of Bering Sea
- 4. Weather summary of area between Anadyr and Provideniya
- 5. Weather summary of area between Nome and Provideniya
- 6. Weather summary of area between Nome and Velen
- 7. Weather summary of area between Uelen and Schmidt
- 8. Weather summary of the Chukotski area
- 9. Weather summary of area between Schmidt and Nizhne Kolymsk
- 10. Weather summary of the northern interior of Oknotsk
- 11. Weather summary of area between Anadyr and Seimchan

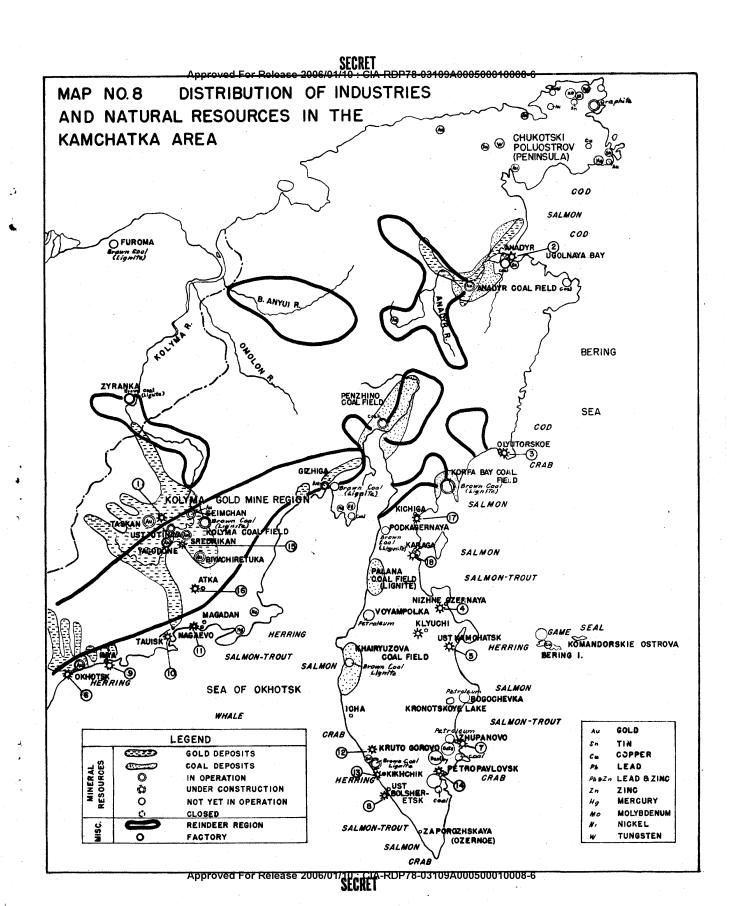
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## MAP NO 8. DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES AND NATURAL RESOURCES IN THE KANCHATKA AREA

- 1. Macaroni factory, Chemical mfg and power plants
- 2. Canning and fish processing plants
- -3. Canning and fish processing plants
- 4. Canning and fish processing and refrigeration plants
- 5. Shipbuilding, power plant, canning factory, fish processing plant, refrigeration plants and brick factory
- 6. Power plant, brick plant, lumber mill, sugar plant, clothing plant, food production and fish professing plants
- 7. Fish processing and refrigeration plants
- 8. Power, canning and processing plants
- 9. Fish processing plants
- 10. Butter plant, leather plant and sauce plants
- 11. Lumber mill, leather plant, aircraft repair, iron works, ship repair, auto repair, brick, lime, cement, bread, canning, food production, machinery mfg and power plants
- 12. Canning plant
- 13. Canning and fish processing plants
- 14. Shipbuilding, aircraft repair, auto repair, ship repair, power plant, brick plant, lumber mill, canning, fish processing and refrigeration
- 15. Power plant
- 16. Brick factory, power plant and auto repair plants
- 17. Fish processing plant
- 18. Fish processing plant



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